Table 2.4. Order of Representation of Subadults as Indicated by Bone Types.

Bone Type	Represented		Absent	
	No.	%	No.	%
Dental Remains	6	100	0	0
Temporal	5	83	1	17
Mandible	3	50	3	50
Humerus	3	50	3	50
Frontal	2	33	4	67
Radius	2	33	4	67
Tibia	2	33	4	67
Fibula	2	33	4	67
Talus	2	33	4	67
Parietal	1	17	5	83
Occipital	1	17	5	83
Sphenoid	1	17	5	83
Maxilla	1	17	5	83
Ulna	1	17	5	83
Femur	1	17	5	83
Scapula	1	17	5	83
Patella	1	17	5	83
Calcaneus	1	17	5	83

not been cleaned and washed prior to its 18 years of storage. The sand and salt still adhering to the bone caused much splintering and warping, expecially of long bones. This damage restricted the number of bones that could be reconstructed and included in the inventory. Most of the bone loss, however, probably occurred through natural and human agents before the mound was excavated in 1962.

Interestingly, more foot bones are present in the sample than hand bones. Eleven individuals, or 23% of the minimum number of individuals, are represented by tali (foot bone), whereas only three are indicated by lunates (hand bone). This difference probably reflects the greater tendency for foot ligaments to resist decomposition, which allows the foot bones to remain articulated during interment (Ubelaker 1974:35).

It is also interesting that, after teeth, the temporal bone is the second most common bone in the subadult category and the most prevalent in the adult category. Because the temporal bone is part of the skull, it is possible that the skull, more often than any other bone, was placed in the mound to represent an individual. Furthermore, because the temporal bone is especially resistant to decomposition (Ubelaker 1974:35), it is not surprising that it appears frequently.